Oxytropis campestris (L.) DC. var. *columbiana* (St. John) Barn.

Columbia crazyweed Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Status: State Endangered

Rank: G5T3S1

General Description: Robust, on a heavy tap root; stipules prevailingly pilose dorsally, the free blades ¼ to ½ inch long; leaves 3-7 inches long with 11-17 broad lanceolate-oblong to narrowly elliptic leaflets ⅓ to 1¼ inch long; scapes erect 8-12 inches long; racemes 10-28 flowered calyx silky-pilose with many dark hairs, ⅓ to ½ inch long, the tube 3/16 to ¼ inch, teeth ⅓ to 3/16 inch long; corolla white, banner veined and the keel maculate purplish-blue, banner oblanceolate-ovate ⅔ inch long.

Identification Tips: The closely related *Oxytropis campestris* var. *gracilis* has cream-colored corollas rather than white, that are often less than ½ inch long. The keel petals of *O. campestris* var. *gracilis* are usually not spotted. The leaves generally have 17 leaflets or more and the herbage is not as soft hairy as var. *columbiana*.

Phenology: Flowers in May and June.

Range: Gravelly banks along the Columbia River from the confluence with the Spokane River north to near the Canadian border in northeastern WA, and around Flathead Lake in northwestern Montana. In WA, known recently from Stevens County and historically from Ferry County. Occurs in the Okanogan Highlands physiographic province.

Habitat: Gravel bars and stony river or lake shores, between 1200 and 3000 feet in elevation along the Columbia River above the mouth of the Spokane River.

Ecology: The species is probably dependent on natural water level fluctuations in the rivers and lakes along which it occurs.

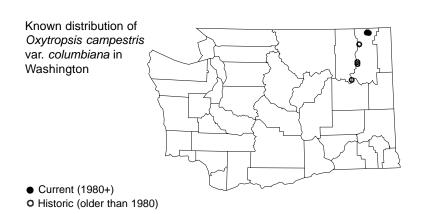
State Status Comments: Most of the populations of *Oxytropis campestris* var. *columbiana* in WA have been extirpated due to habitat destruction by construction of the Grand Coulee Dam.

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Inventory Needs: Additional inventory is needed throughout northeastern WA.

Threats and Management Concerns: Hydrologic alteration is the largest threat to the species. Residential development along lake shores also poses a threat.

References:

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